FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890.

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## The Trunk Line Meeting.

The Presidents of the Trunk Lines meet today, and we presume they will devote some attention to the Grand Trunk Rallway of Canada, which, under the protection of the Government at Washington, has again been stealing the business of the American lines. Through the operation of the Inter-State Commerce act, the Grand Trunk, which is exempt from the oppressive provisions of that unnecessary and unjust measure, is leaving nothing undone to destroy rates

and render business insecure or worthless. We do not know what the Presidents of our Trunk Lines intend to do about it. They seem to us to be incapable of organized resistance and to hold each other either in such mistrust or such jealous regard that they are unable to act in concert for their own common protection. Their course heretofore with regard to the Grand Trunk brings forcibly to mind that remarkable animal of the African forest which Mr. STAN-LEY has so signally failed to record, and which, when attacked by an enemy, at once retaliates by cutting its own throat. Whenever the Grand Trunk, in collusion with dishonest allies in Chicago and dishonest and unworthy railroad managers in this city or in Boston, has made a successful raid on the legitimate business of the Trunk Lines, they have promptly protected themselves and retaliated upon the Grand Trunk by making unprofitable and worthless what busness remained to them. Their stockholders are very tired of this sort of business, and the general public is tired of it too. For the former it has resulted in diminished income and frustrated expectations; and for the latter in a general sense of insecurity of trade and that instability of rates and prices which is most prejudicial to commercial progress. It is about time, therefore, that the trus-

tees of the great raliroads of the country should bury their private animosities, at least long enough to take up arms against this bankrupt and disreputable corporation, which, backed by the unfriendliness of the Canadian Government toward all our interests, robs and pillages us at its pleasure. Our railroad men should bear in mind that they are between two dangerous foes-the Canadian on the one side and the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the other. If the Canadian concern succeeds in reducing rates to a wholly ruinous and unprofitable point, the Commission at Washington is, quite capable of joining hands with it and making those rulnous rates permanent. This is seriously meant, and every railroad manager in the Inter-State Commission is at this very moment seeking in another but like direction to do this very thing.

It is time, therefore, that our railroad measures for the exclusion of the Canadian roads, whether they seek to enforce the amendment to the Inter-State law, or proceed, as we have often urged, to shut them out wholly from our territory. They can accomplish either if only they address themselves that the Government of this country can always remain blind to the situation; and surebring people to their senses like that afforded by the condition of our transcontinental traffic, held under foot by the Government of the United States, while an allen and hostile freebooter loots it at his will.

### Signs of Weakness in the Unionist Government.

the Unionist coalition. Although it will, no age it is, must be ignoble, too. doubt, continue to cling to office with desoccasion to 4, and was once entirely wiped out through inefficiency on the part of the their bearings and whose crew is mutinous. easting overboard the most important portions of the cargo.

By the Irish Land Purchase bill the Goving its promise to provide substantial remedies for Irish grievances, to relieve the necessities of favorite landlords, and by a shrewd distribution of the huge fund at its disposal among purchasable tenants, to exercise considerable influence on the next general election. This measure was Mr. A. J. Balfour's specific for carrying some of the close districts in Ireland. Mr. Goschen also had an eye to the next appeal to the electors in his licensing proposals, which were obviously intended to array the liquor interest on the Tory side. At the beginning of the that the former bill must at all hazards become a law before the adjournment of Par-Carlton Club the other day it was announced licensing proposals would be dropped, but that their passage must be assured either by that bills shall be taken up in the next regular session, not de novo, but at the point to lukewarm support on the part of the Diasident Liberals. The adherents of Lord in such terror of a general election, which, they foresee, will condemn them to obscurity and impotence, that they snatch at any expedient for enabling the present Parliament to live out its statutory term.

Nevertheless, the Ministerial programme is a flat fallure. There will be no autumn session, and so much opposition has been shown by far-sighted Tories (who fear lest hereafter they might be holst with their new session, that in conformity with Mr. GLADSTONE'S suggestion the expediency of to its death and burial. In this predicament | centiy by the Republican Convention. I am the Government has formally abandoned the Land Purchase bill, which, if we to accept the nomination made by a Conup at all events before the session Unionist party by providing for the accumulation of a special fund designated, or "ear-

were exulting over this neat device for keeping this promise to the ear while breaking it to the hope, when up popped Mr. T. HEALEY and requested the Speaker to decide whether this "earmarking" of funds with reference to future legislation was constitutional. the immense disgust of the Unionists, who found themselves sprawling between two stools, having irreparably allenated the prohibitionists without making the liquor dealof the imposing programme of home legislation put forward some months ago, nothing remains but the Tithes bill, which has Weish clergy diseatisfied, while it has made the mass of the Welsh voters more clamorous than ever for disestablishment.

But while Lord SALISBURY has brought humiliation on his party by his inability to pass domestic measures proclaimed of paramount importance-notwithstanding his command of a huge majority and his merciless enforcement of the closure-he might, like Lord Braconsfirth, have regained prestige to some extent by a dazzling foreign policy. There is certainly nothing dazzling in the surrender of Heligoland, or in the assent to a wedge-like interjec-tion of German territory in East Africa between the northern and southern possessions of the British crown. We have no doubt that the Hamburger Nachrichten, the organ of the ex-Chancellor, expressed Bismarck's first impulsive and genuine opinion when it said that Heligoland was well worth the abandonment of all the German claims in Africa. Chancellor CAPRIVI has obtained that invaluable island at a good deal lower price. As for the assumption of a protectorate over Zanzibar, although it is true enough that France gave a protext for it in the Tunislan affair, it questionable whether the time was well chosen for embittering the French republic, when the Newfoundland controversy had entered upon a serious phase. It is probable, however, that the partition treaty. as a whole, will encounter no vehement resistance in the House of Commons, since its prominent feature, the cession of Heligoland, can scarcely be objected to by Mr. GLADSTONE, who was so conspicuously assoclated with the surrender of the Ionian Islands to Greece. It is the Tories who are the severest critics of the treaty, and it is generally supposed to be the business of a Government to please the people who placed It in power, rather than the Opposition.

## Ignoble Domination.

The first resolution of the Windsor Hotel reformers is an inexcusable libel upon the Government and the people of this town: Resolved. That the disclosures of this winter make a fresh appeal to our citizens to emancipate the city from

the ignoble domination under which a whole generation has suffered." It would be a waste of time to dwell upon the falsity of this wholesale libel upon the

men, many of them still honored citizens, country knows it is true, and knows that the | who have held municipal office here in the last thirty years. The well-meaning parlor reformers do not know what they are talking about, or they would not thus assail the living and the dead, citizens and officers, by managers should adopt some adequate wholesale, of whom the great majority were upright of life and patriotic in purpose, and all of whom could tell more in ten minutes Beensing idea, already proposed as an about the government, the politics, and the people of this municipality than a whole syndicate of prigs will find out in a lifetime.

When, however, these respectable but injudicious gentlemen, representing what we properly to the task. It is inconceivable may call the ingenuous clerical, the incurable Mugwump, and the swell Republican contingents, come to talk about emancipatly never before was a spectacle presented to | ing this city from ignoble domination, they ought to be talked to roundly. Good or bad, the government of New York city has always been woat a majority or at least a plurality of the citizens have wished it to be. There has been continual interference from Albany; but outside of that and in so far as the citizens of the town have been allowed to govern themselves, we have had nothing but the domination of the people, democratic The last week has witnessed a notable self-government. If that self-government change in the attitude and in the spirit of | is ignoble, the voters whose creature and im-

If the parlor reformers would carry their perate tenacity, the Salisbury Government | ideas about the government of this municiis virtually beaten, having been forced to pality to the last analysis, they would find abandon two measures whose passage it that in their most secret and honest had pronounced indispensable. Its ostensi- thought, they regard the people as ignoble majority of about 100 has shrunk on one | ble, ignorant, incapable of choosing good rulers or securing efficient and economical administration. For the rule of the people Tory whips. The Ministry may be com- the reformers would substitute the rule of pared with a ship whose pilots have lost themselves, an oligarchy of optimates, government by committees of seventy-five or and which manages to keep affoat only by thereabouts. Every year or two these few dozen persons take it upon themselves to say how New York city ought to be governed, and feebly try to persuade the common ernment expected, while professedly fulfill- herd to admit its inferiority and follow these self-chosen leaders.

Yet the rule of the people, for the people and by the people, is still good enough for most of the inhabitants of this town.

The Remedy Not In Congress. There are still a good many Republicans, especially in the rural districts, who don't understand what sort of a thing the Republican party in the South is, or the methods which prevail in its management. To the minds of these honest gentlemen the plan of session Lord Salisbury told his followers | Federal supervision of Congress elections may commend itself. It is simple and convenient to attribute the demoralization and Hament; and at the meeting called at the | decay of Southern Republicanism to other than the true causes, and to ascribe to frauds that neither this measure nor Mr. Goschen's at the polls what is really the result of the profound disgust of Southern Republicans with the domination of white scalawage and an autumn session or by a new provision | ignorant negroes. There is little in the character and processes of the Southern Republican officeholders to satisfy respectwhere the previous session left them. It can- able Republicans. All that the cheap Renot be said that the non-execution of these | publican politicians of the South want beavowed determinations is due in any degree | sides the Federal patronage is to keep the party small, and so retain their hold on it In more than one Southern State, the Repub-HARTINGTON and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN stand lican party consists of a body of officeholders. The decent white Republicans have no use for it. The negroes, now that the novelty of voting has worn off, have no great interest in the fortunes of a few politicians. Besides, they have found out that they are expected to furnish the votes while the white politicians enjoy the offices.

Mr. John T. Ezell was recently nominated for Attorney-General of Alabama by the Republican Convention of that State, He own petard) to carrying forward bills into a has declined the nomination in a letter which should be instructive reading for Northern Republicans. "I wish to make it public," the proposed innovation has been referred to he writes, "that I cannot accept the nomia select committee, a proceeding equivalent nation for Attorney-General tendered rea Republican, and I would feel it an honor ever hear of it again, cannot be brought | vention of the Republican party. As an eyewitness, I know that the recent meeting at of 1891. Moreover, Mr. Goschen has been Montgomery was not such a Convention, forced to drop his licensing proposals, but excepting a few gentlemen who were there still hoped to rivet the publicans to the | by mistake. It was a meeting of negro politicians and deputy collectors. An instantaneous photograph of that meeting would marked," as he called it, for eventual appli- be a political education to those in power eation to the come ensition of liquor sellers | who made such a meeting possible. If the recognized as representing the party, a Convention could and would assemble Alabama that would at least command the

respect of the country." Republicans who seek the cause of the weakness of their party in the Southern The Speaker declared that it was not, to States may find it indicated in Mr. EZELL'S letter. Under the control of a coterie of officeholders and office seekers, it must remain incapable of growth. Mr. ROWELL and Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE and Mr. REED ers grateful even for small favors. Thus cannot force it into strength and growth by giving the counting of the votes to boards of Federal officeholders. The remedy does not He in Congress. It lies with the Southern been so much tinkered that it leaves the Republicans themselves, although a Republican President who thought more of building up the party than of building a machine of his own could help a good deal.

We Plead Once More With the Girls,

Fifty-two young women were graduated from the Training Department of the Normal College on Wednesday, and 274 from the college proper on Thursday. This is the college which specifically prepares its students to be teachers, and it is therefore a professional school attended by young women who are getting ready for the seri-

ous work of making their living. But when we read the names of a large part of these graduates we find that they are appellations which suggest rather a gay and giddy view of life and its responsibilities. They are not the names of mature and serious women, but of the peta and playthings of the nursery. We cannot associate with them the dignity and the consequence of teachers occupied with graver matters than dolls and curl papers, and with stern duties rather than with the case and pleasures of existence. They do not befit young women who are starting out to prepare themselves for an exhausting profession, and are no longer rocked in cradles or guarded from the cares and hardships of the world by doting domestic affection.

Twelve of the class of fifty-two in the Training Department and about fifty of the 274 graduates of the college sign themselves with more pet names ending in ic. as if they had no other, and Irom manifest preference for the nursery diminutives. Among these beight it escaped out of the aqueduct are Bessie, Jennie, Nellie, Carrie, built by John Brunton & Co. as fast as BIRDIE, MAMIE, ADDIE, and FANNIE, no real names at all, but only appellations coined by the familiarity and tenderness of privileged relatives and intimates. What BIRDIE's baptismal name is we cannot guess, but the true names of the others are ELIZABETH, JANE, HELEN, CARO-LINE, MARY, ADELINE, and FRANCES, all feminine designations of a distinguished history, noble, dignified, and euphonious.

But these girls look upon them as too homely, too old-fashioned. They think a name ending in it is much prettier and more engaging; and so it may be in its proper place and as an expression of affection from those who are entitled by kinship or long and close acquaintance to use it in addressing a young woman. But, all the same, it is a pet name and nothing else. It is no more the real name of a woman than JOHNNIE OF BOB, SAM OF JIM are the true names of men.

Yet the girls still inelst on using such diminutives as if they were their formal appellations; and sometimes they carry them through life, printing them on their cards and signing them to formal documents, taking them to the marriage altar, and giving them for newspaper publication. They think it nice to do this, and yet in truth it is vulgar, and detracts from the estimation in which women of character, ability, and dignity should be held. They invite presumptuous familiarity. They keep their bearers forever in the nursery.

Why, oh why, will so many lovely, stately, splendid, self-respecting girls persist in the petty and incongruous practice? Alas, alas! we have tried in vain to make them do otherwise. They insist on compelling us to publish them as if they were little tots in pluafores.

How tine are these names of other of the graduates: ETHEL, EDITH, FLORENCE, ALICE, KATHABINE, CHARLOTTE, MABEL, HARRIET, WINIPRED, and GERTRUDE; and how much better they befit young womanhood than ETTIE, FLORRIE, EDIE, ALLIE, KITTIE, LOTTIE, HATTIE, WINNIE, and GERTIE!

But this is a department of reform upon which we enter with little hope of winning distinction by overcoming feminine opposition and improving the femi nine taste. The girls think they are beyond the need of such instruction, and we have not the hardihood to chide them as they deserve. Besides, whatever their names, does not their loveliness remain the same, irresistible and beyond comparison?

# Circumferential.

Here is another gem from the editorial columns of our fool namesake in Baltimore. The Sun of that town speaks of Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND AS:

"The best President the country has had in haif s

What does this blind and silly devotee mean? Does it wish to be understood as maintaining the proposition that GROVER CLEVELAND was a better President than ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in any sense in which the adjectives of relative excellence can be

employed? Haif a century is a long time. During the past fifty years the White House has been occupied by MARTIN VAN BUREN, WIL-LIAM HENRY HARRISON, JOHN TYLER, JAMES K. POLK, ZACHARY TAYLOR, MILLARD FILL-MORE, FRANKLIN PIERCE, JAMES BUCHANAN, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ANDREW JOHNSON, ULYSSES S. GRANT, JAMES A. GARFIELD, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, and BENJAMIN HARRI-SON; and R. B. HAYES was there for a time,

although he did not belong there. Over all or any of the names in this list GROVER CLEVELAND has a single title of superiority. He is the fattest President the country has had in half a century. He is fatter now than ever. If the Baltimore Sun, n its blind devotion, insists on the waistband measure of moral and intellectual merit, let it say so.

The Mugwumps have scored two consoleuous politico-social triumphs within a single month. They have elected GROVER CLEVELAND Into the Century Club in New York, and they have beaten Canor Longs for Overseer of Harvard in Massachusetts. In each ease it was for politics. regardless of the personal fitness of either candidate. To a Mugsump life without politics is duller than stale beer. He won't have it.

No one interested in learning what the nodern race horse can do will be content with Salvator's demonstration of his superiority over his forerunners. Because it was a part of Salvator's feat only. and not the whole, arrying twelve pounds more over a mile than Ten Brocck carried in the same time, 1:30%. still leaves the inferior horse's name inscribed on the book of records as the star for the standard distance. Longfellow ran a mile, in a longer race, in 1:40 against Kinglisher when the mark stood at 1:43, years before who should lose their licenses. The Tories | time comes when such assemblages are not | Tan Brock's effort, yet it went for absolutely nothing as compared to the genuine sensation produced by the definite cutting of

the record to its present figure.
What's a race or more new to Salvator or his owner? After the last struggle with Tenny, what would thrill our racing public like sendthe hero of Wednesday over a mile in something like 1:39?

Recent writers on Greenland say the Eskimos have become so crossed by frequent in-termstriage with the Danes that Scandinavian faces are as frequently met as Eskimo in the native buts. At the present rate the native race of Greenland bids fair to disappear entirely within the next century unless it is preserved in its purity by the isolated peoples of Smith's Bound or the east coast. It is the old story of the stronger race absorbing the weak-er, just as some of our Indian tribes are now more nearly white than red, and will doubtless disappear entirely, not by aunibilation, but through absorption by the white race around

THE NEW AQUEDUCT.

A Prominent Contractor Has His Say About It.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In this morning's Tribune, in the article "The New Aqueduct and an Overflow." is written: "By July 10 or 15 the expectation is that the new aqueduct will be in condition to fill all our reservoirs. That accomplished, it will be turned back again to the Aquedust Commission to make all necessary repairs which have been discovered by using it. They say that six weeks will be suf-ficient to do this; but if what I have heard about the discovery of more bad work betwee, I shall not be surprised if the six weeks are considerably lengthened out," This statement to the public, without a fur-

ther explanation, is very unjust and injurious

to those contractors who have made good all defects in their work; besides, it misleads the public as to the facts. The reasons that the Aqueduct Commissioners request that the aqueduct be turned back to them "to make all necessary repairs which have been discovered by using it," are: That they accepted John Brunton & Co.'s work without grouting it throughout, as they did the other sections, notwithstanding that it would take grout as freely as any of the other sections. A test was lately made of this work by trying to fill it with water to the required height: it was found that when the water reached a point upward of forty feet below the required it was put in. Then, instead of grouting the work, the Commissioners ordered a coat of cement whitewash out on Inside of the brick work. There is doubt as to whether this whitewash will be sufficient to keep the water from running out of the aqueduct, hence they

from running out of the aqueduct, hence they hedge by requesting it to be returned back to them. To make all necessary repairs which have been discovered by using it."

It will be remembered that at the Washington squeduct investigation expert testimony was given in effect that no matter, how well the masonry was built the pressure would force the water through the masonry and daming adjacent property. For this reason the Washington aqueduct, alithough completely excavated and three-fourths lined with masonry, was abandoned. Abandoned! Yet it would have lind veri little more pressure on than will the sections of the new Croton aqueduct which were built by John Brunton & Co. The public would, no doubt, like to know

The public would, no doubt, like to know why it was that these sections were not put through the order of pouting the same as other acctions have been.

It will be remembered that whenever an attempt was made during the Senate investigation committee to show that Mayor Grace's secretary, R. J. Morrison, was a partner in the firm of John Brunton & Co. the then Corporation Counsel, Beekman, was the first to rise in defence of the secretary.

Although section 5 of the new Croton aqueduct was completed and accepted by the engineers menths before John Brunton & Co.'s work was completed, yet no action was taken on it by the Aqueduct Commission until John Brunton & Co.'s work had been accepted and paid for so that that Brin's money should not be tited up as the other contracting firms' money has been.

It will be remembered that O'Brien & Clark submitted a proposition to the Aqueduct Commission to the Aque

It will be remembered that O'Brien & Clark submitted a proposition to the Aqueduct Commission to test John Branton & Co.'s work by grouting. The proposition was in effect, that if these stations did not take as much grout per lineal foot as the other sections of the same sized be re they would give it all the grout it would take for nothing; but if it proved to take as much grout per lineal foot as the other sections of the same sized tunned, then that should decide the amount to be raid the contractors for gouting. This fair proposition was not accepted. Can it be that Francis M. Scott's close additation with the reditted members of the irrn of John Brunton A. Co. had anything to do with accopting this work without putting that firm to the expense of grouting it?

without putting that firm to the expense of grouting it?

If the experts theory at the Washington investigation is correct, then the pressure should not be put on this work until it has been as thoroughly grouted as the other sections have been. Hemember that the Aqueduct formulassion rassed a resolution appropriating \$5.00.0 to grout a portion of this work, it was used up in a very small portion of this work and discontinued because it would be strong proof to show that the contractors who grouted other portions of good massonry were entitled to payment for it. Are not such proceedings frand? Is fraud used against the contractors defended by the press? I ours.

New York, June 25.

HIS NAME IS JONES-GRORGE JONES.

the personnewent, and the other guests called for the particulars of a duel which had left in the minds of the seconds such cheerful memories.

Well, begin Mr. Sievenson. "Mr. Blackburn draw me out to the ground. It was before surries, but we were the seconds and of course, were first on the ground. But the principals soon arrived. Now, i was very known about duries. The principals since very little for. But Mr. Burchburnes were not before and little for. But Mr. Blockburn was well informed and in order that everything should be clearly undersood and satisfactory be said be would explain the code. So he look the floor, or rather the ground and because talk. It was very interesting for an you all know, the

gentleman from Kentucky is an erator."

Just then there was an interrupt to by the bread plate, and Sr. Stevenson passed is help blinself to bread. But the pause continued and Mr. Stevenson was apparently going on with his dinner

"Well, but the duet. You haven't fold us how the duel ended," said several guests, eagerly, and speaking at Preachers Who Make Light of Wife

" Oh, it didn't end . It didn't bown," said Mr Cloven enn, solemnly "You see, Blackforn began to talk be-fore sourist, and be never stopped this after sendown; and then it was too dark for the duel."

### McCann's Disphanous Romance, From the New Haven Register,

Thus McCaun's story has been utterly discredited He has been proven, not only by the testim my of the Crokers and Mr. Grant, but by that of Tom Adams and nearly everybody whose names he mentioned in his story, to be an utterly unreligible witness. He's pears to have imagined a large part of his story

The Census and the Greater New York, From the Etion Observer. A practical and pressing question for New York city to consider in how she is going to make from on Man-hatian island for additional growth. No doubt the crn-sus figures will give fresh momentum to the movement

o annex Brooklyn and other contiguous communities. Trotter-Table d'hore with wins one dellar, en' How much is the dinner without the winer Walter-Finety cents. THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You are doubtless aware that the people of this State are in the threes of a desperate struggle with a great gambling corporation, the Louisiana State Lottery Company, a radically evil and secursed institution which obtained a footbold in this State during the unfortunate period immediately following the civil war, when the most widespread corruption prevailed. This institution has been in existence since 1868. and the present Constitution, framed in 879, recognized the so-called contract embodied in the charter of this corpora-tion, which had been repealed in 1876 by the first General Assembly controlled by the Democratic party of this State. The charter, thus reinstated by the Republican contingent in the Constitutional Convention in union with such few Democrats as became converts to the company's contention that its charter evidenced a contract protected from impairment by State and Federal Constitutions, expires by limitation in 1894 on the first day of January. With a view of securing a new charter for the period of twenty-five years more this evil institution, which corrupts the morals of our people by widespread gambling, and which, with its untold wealth amassed from the cupidity and credulous ignorance of the people, corrunts our politics and debauches our people, is now offering to the State the enormous bribe of \$1,000,000 per annum for the exclusive privilege of conducting its nefarious business for a quarter of a century to come. Sir, the proposition is monstrous and revolting to every right-thinking man who reflects upon the many and terrible evils resulting from the inoculation of an entire people with the mania of lottery gambling; but the enormous amount of the offer, coupled with the apparent necessities of the State, though her material condition is now fast and rapidly mending under the continued blessings of good government, has won some good men to its support and to unite with the many whom it has corrupted, to urge the adoption by the people of the proposed constitutional

The financial necessity does not really exist. which is urged as a reason why this dis-graceful concern should be fastened upon our State for so long a time, for the State is on a state for so long a time, for the State is on a cash-paying basis, her institutions more flourishing than are those of most Southern States, and our noble Governor, Francis T. Nicholis, his whole administration, and the far-seeing and worthy people of the State generally, are justly opposed to the ourther extension of the injurious and dangerous power of this mighty institution, whose life will cease to exist in 1834 by constitutional limitation. There is now pending before the General Assembly it was passed on Wednesday the bill proposing the necessary constitutional amendment and granting to John A. Morris, his agents or assenges, the exclusive privilege of conducting the lottery business in Louisians for twenty-five years, in consideration of the annual ileense of \$1,009,000, payable quarterly in advance. There is before the same body a proposition made by Benjamin Nougass of London, through Messrs, Isadors Newman and Henry Bier, mechanis of this city, of high personal and commercial responsibility, offering for the same privilege the sum of \$1,250,000 per annum, and yet it appears that this proposition will be refused, though it far exceeds that of Mr. John A. Morris shif. The area of the state—a feature entirely and cominously absent from Mr. Morris bild. The area of the louise an interv advocates on the Boor of the House am fottery advocates on the Boor of the House am fottery advocates on the Boor of the House and fottery advocates on the Boor of the House and the proposition emanates from wealthy bankers, standum bligh in mercantile circles here, and who are incapable of building or blackmalling. The position of the lottery representatives in the coneral Assembly and its hireling advocates from wealthy bankers, standum bligh in mercantile circles here, and who are incapable of building or blackmalling. The position of the lottery representative far here is a consistent of the lotter of the state to very few for the state of the state to very few for the formal proposition, on the sole ground that its ac cash-paying basis, her institutions more flour-ishing than are those of most Southern States. and our noble Governor, Francis T. Nicholis,

the Liar.

Prom the Syngue journal of June 25.
The New York Times to day sticks to its shry about there as the Delevan times in this matter. The particular Smith it mans never roll it smith many spars are in the matter. The particular Smith it mans never roll it smith many spars are in the many man and free among its stores of anewhole to deal to look for some other Smith upon whom to ax the patient year of the was pointed and Plane in the large smith direction that he is related to look for some other Smith upon whom to ax the patient year its whopers. The other gentlemen named—Mr. Franchs and Mr. Roberts—lave no receiver one of soch an occurrence and Mr. Plane kines of says he was not at Albany at the time specified; and so, with the large witnesses against the Times, that paper and its formant. Will meed to confess fairne to put a strawberry mark upon Charles A. Dana.

How Blackburn Talked Out a Brack.

From the Charge Revaid.

Senator Relation and the other sures called for the particular of output of the particular of the particular of the charge conduction of the sure of the comportation contributed in a dust.

Remain Tolument A Dana.

How Blackburn Talked Out a Brack.

Prom the Charge Revaid.

Senator do you remember that day when we were second in a dust.

Mr. Blackburn Talked Out a Brack.

Mr. Blackburn the compose called for the particular of acid when he had before sures as called for the particular of a dept which had before the minus of the seconds such cheerful memorus.

Well, began Mr. Sievenson. "Mr. Blackburn draws meant to the ground, it was before suriase but we constituted and in a dust." In the propose of the second with the propose of the second with the propose of the particular of a dept which had before the minus of the propose of the second with the propose of the particular of the propose of t of Louisiana laye a tremendous conflict betor them a struckle unon added in Amertean history, and compared with which the
struckless of the people of New York with the
struckless of the people of New York with the
struckless ining and other corrupt combinations
are uttorly dissignificant. In the sold of the
appeal to the nation which the Anti-Lottery
Learne of Louisiana has Issued, which you
will fit in the newspaper malled to you by
me containing also where reading matter of
interest in this matter, I ask to publish this
con numbration to the country may be aroused
and focused against that hen-strous infusity,
which in the heal is rower here, defrauds and
swindless your people has ours.

I have the honor to be your obodient seryear.

New Oblean, June 9. New Obligan . June 9.

## "There is One of the Hogs." From Stage Qu ps and Quillets. The State day ting considerable space to the pork

nations in well written write descriptions of the hear as he appears in public. It is only mersoary ow to say a consense of the group becomes Fensive. There is one of the hogs "to see the himan partition shift away. This was done at the Madie Figure tarden on opening tight, when two or three persons tersisted in branding up to the discomfiture of those beating them, and it worked. Let the hog sapes are go on; it is a good work.

THE BRIDGE EXPERT BOARD FILLED. The Conditions and Prospects Under Which

A Mantfesto by the Anti-Lottery League. The Board of Experts charged with the duty of examining the transportation and terminal problem on the Brooklyn Bridge was filled yeserday by the appointment by Mayor Chapin of Prof. George W. Plympton of Brooklyn as the third member. He will act with Mr. Spencer, appointed by Mayor Grant, and Mr. Buckhoitz.

appointed by President Howell.

Prof. Plympton has been since 1863 Professor of Physical Science and Engineering in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He is a graduate of the Rensselser Polytechnic Institute of Troy. In 1852 he was Professor of Engineering and Architecture in Cleveland Unigineering in Albany. From 1859 to 1863 he was Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the State school at Trenton. He has been Professor of Physics and Applied Me-chanics in Cooper Institute since 1869, and was editor of Van Nostrand's Engineering Mag-azine from 1863 to 1886. In the summer of ing committees shall be appointed and their Brooklyn Bridge, and he was President of the Brooklyn Subway Commission during its existence, dating from 1885.

The members of the Board of Experts are all

men of high professional standing. Unfor-tunately, however, there is lacking among

men of high professional standing. Unfortunately, however, there is lacking among them practical knowledge of the problem of transportation. What is most of all needed on the Board is practical experience in the land handling of large crowds by rail. Not one of the members has any experience in this direction. The nearest any one has has come to it has been the service of one member as President of a railroad, but even he has had no experience in the actual management of a road. If one or two well-known practical railroad men, superintendents or masters of transportation, and men of experience had been named on the Board it would have been far more appropriate and the results would have been far more valuable.

The work which the Board is expected to do has been done once by a thoroughly competent Board of railroad experts, whose judgment nebody will have the temerity to quositon. It is because the incompetent trustees of the bridge, after a series of scandalous misser-greenations as to cost, failed to adopt the recommendations of that Board that it is now necessary for snother Board to do the work over smile. The character of the men appointed on the new Board is a sufficient guarantee that they will do the work conscientiously and without blas. They must necessarily proceed with their task with all passible speed, for the inadequacy of present transportation facilities on the bridge, it is well known, has long passed the danger point, and the longer relief is delayed the greater becomes the irrobability of a big disaster. The pracedings of the new Board will therefore be watched with much concern, especially by the people of Brooklyn, who have vital interests at stake.

But, while the efforts of the experts will be reconting with every secondaries, the two

matched with much concern, especially by the people of Brooklyn, who have vital interests at stake.

But, while the efforts of the experts will be accepted with every confidence in their good faith by the people, there will be no expectation that their recommendations, however exceilent, will be carried out by the present bridge management. The action of the experts will be in no degree binding upon the Board of Trustees, and, unless the plan already adopted by that Board should be endorsed, nobody will expect to see another one adopted. The plan which was unanimously condemned as dangerous by the first Board of Experts, provides for a compileated switching system, in the operation of which trains will cross in different directions every 30 seconds a point similarly located to that where the last bridge accident occurred aweek ago. On that occasion a car went off the track at the cross-over switch and dashed into the switch house, doing considerable damage. The trustees propose to send trains over that switch in alternate directions every 30 seconds, instead of every 90 seconds, as now.

The Sun's expose in April, and the revelations which have been made more recently, have uterly destroyed public confidence in the present management. Other grave seandals might be made public, but as there is no effectual way of changing the management before January it would scarcely be worth while to make further exposure until the authority is available for applying the proper remedy. But the work of the new Board of Experte will not be thrown away. If they prove competent men and their recommendations meet the approval of practical railroad men, the plans can be promptly executed by more competent bridge managers, who, it is safe to say, will take the places of the present incumbents early next year. The preliminary work can as well be done now as later.

# DEATH TO INSECT LIFE.

Single Electric Light Estimated to De-stroy 100,600 in a Night.

ALBANY, June 26, -Prof. Lintner, State Entoologist, has made a microscopic examination of the insect collections of a single electric light, and estimates that the debris which he inspected represented 33,000 insects. As many of the smaller forms of insect life probably constituted the larger portion of those attracted to destruction by the light, he believes that the average number of freeds destroyed in a night by a single electric light

at nearly 100,000. men collection from one light consisted of minute gnate, midges crane files, and similar minute gnate, midges, crane flies, and similar small two-winged insects. No mosquitoes were discovered among the victims, as they are not attracted to the lights. There were, however, large numbers of plant bugs, which are injurious to vexetation, particularly of one small species of a handsome green gassid, which leeds upon our grasses. A number of the moths, and one of the leaf rollers which have made such havee in our fruit trees this season were found as well as other species of the same family. Prof. Lintner in speaking of this examination smill:

"I was sorry to see quite a number of the blant, as their larms are the aphis lions, which hid in keeling down phides or plant lice."

"The electric light," to quote Prof. Lintner, will undoubtedly prove an active agent in the reduction of insect peats, and also furnish entomologists with many rare specimens and with many species never before seen."

# ELECTRICITY TOO DEAR.

If the Companies Stick to Their Prices, the City's Going Back to Gas The Gas Commission at a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday rejected all the bids for street lighting made by the electric light companies. In their proposals put in last

April the companies, as though by arrangement, united in asking about 25 per cent, more than last your's prices. The increase was ex-plained on the ground that the rent of subplained on the ground that the rent of sub-ways and other expenses inchental to the de-struction of their overhead wire systems ren-dered it impossible to do the work at the old figures. But the members of the Gas Commis-sion could not see it in that light and said that the bids were all too high. Insides that, they could not have made the contracts at the in-creased price without exceeding the appropri-ation. The companies were took to put in hew bids, they agreeing meanwhile to no on unfor the old contracts. But when their bids came in all but the Harlem Lighting Commany charged the new prices. New bids have amain been called for, and if they are not low enough to come within the appropriation that our mis-sion will go back to gas for street lighting. sion will go back to gas for street lighting.

### Chausery Desew Bictating Letters in a Bestaurant. Promote Brooks w Kinds.

across the street to the nearest place and entered a summed such night in the attempt to pay current ax long, there and how residued as a forfered some thing to estand sat in a corner trying to summen up think to estand sat in a corner trying to summen up think to estand sat in a corner trying to summen up think. It swell the town Orders came in from orwork, when the door was opered on a trongly built square shouldered man at de to a mire a spilly about. The young norm in smalled. They painted the store, second a fable that store and it has off he had a pure with norm and filled the relevanted place with norms.

Preachers Who Make Light of Wife
Heating.

Provide stanta Journal,
A decision has been rescaled by the Papitst ministers conference in the case of the Her. & McCutches, who was charged with indirectally his wife. The Her. A. McCutches, who was charged with indirectally his wife. The Her. A. McCutches strow as charged with indirectally his wife. The Her. A. McCutches strow as charged with indirectally his wife. The Her. A. McCutches strow as a farmed of personal despite of the different high indication of the Her. A. McCutches in the lower personal despite of the personal despite of the personal despite of the different high indication of the Her. A. McCutches in the lower handled the fact that he was attributed as her a reconstruction may be trained as the fact that he was attributed with regular despite of the personal despite of the

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was this let and Mr. Dipper areas, included a liberal fee
to the water, based court one r to the cashier, and
year. Why this is no has not be neutralactorily exstrude out

They Meet and Appoint a Committee on Permanent Organization. Currago, June 26.-The World's Fair Commissioners met to-day, Judge Harris was made temporary Chairman, Of the 108 persons who make up the full Commis-

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

persons who make up the full communication the absentees were: F. G. Bromher, Alabama: T. J. Woodward, Louisiana: L. Lowndes, Maryland: T. E. Proctor, Massachusetts; William Alken, New Hampshire: C. M. Lepow, New York: A. P. Butler and J. C. Celt, South Carolina, and J. E. Stearns, Idaho, All the Communicationers at large were present. All the Commissioners at large were present, except Henry Exell of Texas.

J. H. Mercards of Kentucky precipitated a little turnoil by obering a resolution that a

versity. In 1854 he was Professor of Civil En- Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of twelve, be appointed by the Chair to recommend to the Commission the names of permanent officers, to consist of a President. recretary, and as many Vice-Presidents as the committee should deem proper, and to define 1867 he had charge of the artesian borings duties. After it had been discussed pro and made to aid in locating the south tower of the con for a time the resolution was finally

their duties, and to further report what standing committees shall be appointed and their duties. After it had been discussed pro and con for a time the resolution was finally mensiod, making it the duty of the proposed committee to merely point out the offices and the duties of those who shall fill them, without recommending any hames.

John loved Than-her of New York arose to say that within the last lifteen hours the New York Commissioners had been requested by Chauncey M. Degew to say that his name should not be used in connection with the Presidency.

Col. C. H. Corbin, U. S. A. was made temporary Sergeant-at-arms. Chairman Harristines announcest the following as the Committee on Permanent Organization:

McKenrie of Keetucky, Ewing of Illinois, McLounid of California. Smalley of Vermont, Cochrane of Toxas, Widener of Johnsylvania, General of Colorado, Breslin of New York, Marrindale of Infann. Harriston of Minnesott, and have interested in the location of the World's Fair in this city. M. H. De Young, one of the Commissioners from California and an ex-Commissioner from California and announced must be barge enough to accommedate what we all hope will be the greatest exposition from America, said:

"There is no question that whatever site is adonted must be barge enough to accommedate what we all hope will be the greatest exposition than world has over witnessed. Such an exposition cannot be held unon circumseribed grounds. A space of 250 acres would be wholly madequate. At the Centennial Exposition we had over 1.000 across and every one who went there knows how theroughly it was occupied. We must have space enough to give to every exhibitor who asks for it epough room to make a creditable exhibit. If California wants ten acres and will acres of fill up that space with a good exhibit, the Commissioners must be in a position to give them that amount of space.

I see that some of the advocates of the 250-acro site are urgines of commissioners must be in a condition to the necessary to have a much saidly in th

DIFORCE RASY IN CONNECTICUL.

A Woman Separated for the Second Time From the Same Man.

WATERBURY, June 26 .- The case with which divorces can be obtained in Connecticut has been aptly illustrated in the New Haven county courts the past week. Two cases have attracted public attention, and caused much comment on the loose methods of our courts. The first was that of Mrs. Rosa Ahl of this city. Five years ago Henry Ahl magried Rosa Hartmann, a handsome young German girl. Ahl was a bookkeeper in one of the large manufactories in this city and bore a good charac-ter. After two years of married life and the birth of a girl, Mrs. Ahidearned that her husband was un aithful, and an application to the courts secured her a divorce and the custody of the child. The divorce had a good effect on Mr. Ahl. He turned over a new leaf, abandoned his former associates, and for two years he led a most exemplary life. His reformation was a matter of comment by everybody, and well-meaning friends brought him and his former wife together again. Mrs. Ahl had not forgotten the first year of their married happiness, and his more recent conduct encouraged her to believe that he was now all that a

forgotten the first year of their married happiness, and his more recent conduct encouraged her to believe that he was now all that 6 woman could wish. When, therefore, Henry proposed marriage again he found Ross willing, and a year ago they were reunited.

For some time he was a most exemplary husband. Finally he began drinking, made errors in his books, and lost his situation. His wife taked with him and urged him to reform, but to no avail. She was again nexlected for other women. She saw no way open for her except the diverce court, and again she told her story to Judge Robinson, who granted a decree on the ground of habitual intemperance. Mrs. Ahl is a mandsome woman, about 25 years old, and is a very popular member of the Amphion Club of this city.

Charles Coupland, manager of the Tingue plush mills of Seymour, is another instance of the ease and rapidity of our divorce mill. Mrs. Coupland did not live happin with his wife, who is an eminoutly respected lady of Seymour, He got a divorce on June 13 on the ground of incompatibility, and on the 14th he was quietly married to Mrs. Thomas h. Jewett of Hirmingham, the widow of the late Dr. Jewett. Mrs. dowet, before she married the Dector had been divorced from a former husband, so this makes her third marriage and Mr. Counla d's second. The two are spending the honey moon at Blurns's Point, near Milford, on the shore of Long Island Sound.

What We Are All Talking About, Although the McGincy song has become a chestnut s

for an New York cit and its vicinity are concerned in its all selling trickly in the West and South. The pubisters say that over 25 (00) copies have been sold. The roug has served both author and publishers well. Firms, who wrote the song, is a variety comedian. At the time the song was written he and his partner, Sheridan, were warming been week. When the musical news arrived that Micrimity had gone to the bottom of the sea, the salary of the contections tome to \$2.0 a week. The pub-lleners, too, came in for a mater at share of the profits. At the time the song was published these two young Promote flowed in Ergi.

Concept the level in Ergin of the seek I happened to miss a train on the Control of a seek I happened to miss a train on the Control Bank is the Control of a said dailing in class must. Their store was series muste, and, as I had for each my dinner I dived furnished and the money taken in overy day was conenough energy to go down town to some important | Chestral aders for orthestral arrangements. The press

centiliscussion on the abolishing of muchnities, that great numbers of draging iff ee have appeared on the "Zis is lofely," cried the Neapelitan immigrant as the manhole exploded. "So that is Vesuvina. I feels quite at home."

island this section in more than were ever seen there before. It is believed by many that they have easien up at home."

A Bearty Welcome.